# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Free Trade Question and Press

Law in France.

COUNCIL DEBATES IN ROME.

Ratification of the Burlingame Treaty y China.

#### RAILROAD ENTERPRISES IN JAPAN.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers on Free Trade—The Trade "Strike"

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1870. In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Thiers made a great speech, denouncing the commercial treaties.

All disorder attending the strike of the workmen at Le Creuzot has been repressed by the troops and the strike is at an end.

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1970. It is announced that an amnesty for offences against the press laws will soon be issued. A new law for the regulation of the press is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif.

ROME.

The Press Law.

Council Proceedings.
ROME, Jan. 23, 1870.

At the congregation of the Council on Saturday there was a protracted debate on the Syllabus, in which many of the most eminent fathers took part, At two of the sessions last week monitory circu lars were distributed, enjoining on the members absolute secrecy and brevity of discourse.

ENGLAND.

Canadian Commercial Litigation.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1870. The closing arguments in the case of the Quene Marine Insurance Company vs. the Commercial Bank of Canada, concerning the propeller West, were heard before the Lords yesterday. The decision is reserved.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamer America from China-List of Passengers for New York and Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1870. The Pacific mail steamship America arrived this morning from Japan. She brings advices from Hong Kong to December 18 and Yokohama to December 31. She experienced stormy mensoons in

The Pacific mail steamship Japan, from San Franisco, arrived at Yokohama on December 13. All

J. McLeary Brown. Chief Secretary of the Burlingame mission, reached here by the steamer America, en route to Washington, as bearer of the tatified treaty between the United States and China. The America brings 2,900 packages of tea, eightysix of silk and 1,060 of merchandise for New York

and the following passengers:and the following passengers:—
For San Francisco—Lieutenant Commander Hooker, United States Navy; William Rhodes, United States Navy; J. Wilson, United States Navy; D. W. H. Jones, United States Navy; Paymaster Alley, United States Navy; M. Grau, Michael Branking, Charles Price, Lieutenant Commander W. G. Dana, United States Navy; M. Gillet Gill, William Robinet, H. B. H. Wade, Prederick Hanns, James Pierce, Richard Griffith, George W. Eggleston, Charles Jones—and 713 Chinese in the steerage.

Figgleston, Charles Jones—and 715 Uninese in the steerage.

For New Fork—Henry King, Jonathan Parsons, J. A. Murphy, C. H. Kimberly, T. Williams, J. J. Woodington, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Hanson, H. Joseph, Captain T. Neil, Edward Cunningham and family.

For Europe—Mr. Bessen, Captain A. S. Voal, Captain H. Ketting, Robert V. Gratain, Frank R. Schayer, Eugene Von Denherd, S. Slaumurs, Harry Wright, Mrs. T. G. Wright, Mrs. Robert Schmidt and Mr. Suchen.

## CHINA.

Ratification of the Treaty With the United States-The Term of the Burlingame Mission Extended-Dissatisfaction of Foreigners With the English Treaty

HONG KONG, Dec. 18, 1869, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1870. The treaty concluded by Mr. Burlingame between the United Stated and China has been ratified by the

hinese government. Through the negotiations of Secretary J. McLeary Brown the term of Mr. Burlingame's mission is ex-

ended two years, and the sum of \$140,000 in gold has been appropriated for the expenses of the Em The revised treaty between Great Britain and China is published. No one is satisfied with it ex-

to extra duty on opium, while the foreigners receive nothing in exchange worth having. Inland steam navigation is not conceded, and transit dues of two and a half per cent are exacted on imports. It is not believed that the treaty will secure foreign goods in the interior from the seizures on frivolous pretences of which merchants have so often com plained peretofore. Sir Rutherford Alcock, while visiting the Chinese

ports previous to his departure for England, went to Nanking, where he demanded satisfaction for the outrages committed on the missionaries. He was rudely received by the Chinese officials, and hooted at in the street by the people. The local government answered his demand with nothing but empty promises, and he was obliged to leave the affair in the hands of the British Consul for settlement. The French demands for indemnity were better received, and there was a prospect of an accommodation o

Several cases of piracy have occurred, the most atrocious of which is that of the British bark Crafton. While the bark was waterlogged near Ladrones she was boarded by the pirates, who mur-

dered the crew and destroyed the vessel. Mr. Cooper, who is making an overland trin from India to China through Thibet, has been heard from.

He says he is confident of success.

The Aastrian flag was raised at Shanghae on December 8, and saluted with twenty-one guns.

## J. PAV.

English Loan for Internal Improvements-The New Japanese Coinage-Opening of New Coul Mines.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 31, 1869, 1 Via San Francisco, Jan. 23, 1870. Mr. Hulay, late Inspector General of Customs, has concluded a loan of £1,000,000 sterling to the Mikpdo's government to build a railroad from Yeddo to Kioto. He represents that several English capitalists have effected a loan of £2,000,000 more on the public works. The British Legation rendered him ne assistance in the negotiations.

The government has informed the foreign Ministers it will coin new Japanese dollars as soon as it can get workmen from the English Mint. The new dollar will be a tride finer and heavier than the Mexican dollar. In time the circulation will expand sufficiently to take the place of the old coin.

The Government Mining Engineer has left for the Inland Sea to open fresh coal mines. He has also commenced the drainage works for Yokohama.

Dr. Willis, who established a hospital and school of medicine at Jeddo, is about to proceed to Salais mas to provide for the establishment of similar in-

The city of Yokohama is in a demoralized condition. There is no municipality and no police. Murders, riots and assaults are frequent. Trade is sus-

A destructive fire has occurred at the mint at

pended during the houdays.

Coaks, which will probably delay the mintage of the new coin.

Political affairs are quiet, although indications of saching trouble are manifest.

early completed Several rice riots have occurred in the interior. A little vessel named the "Paris Port de Mer" has arrived here from Paris. She will return direct to the same city by way of the Suez Canal.

The ship Ellen Hood has been sold by the United

The import trace is in a more disastrous state of stagnation, if possible, than at the last advices. The only activity noticed is in the shipment of tens to America.

Silk continues duil, in consequence of the discouraging advices from abroad. The arrivals of sik the past fortnight were 200 bales, and the settlements were about the same. The stock in Yokohama is

about 2.000 bales. Teas steady. The settlements were 12,000 picules. principally for the New York market. Prices have advanced \$1 a \$2 per picule since the last quotanow in Yokobama does not exceed 3,000 picules. Exchange on London, 4s. 6 40.; on Paris, 562

The British bark Hercules, bound to this port with a cargo of rice, foundered December 9, off Formosa. The steward was drowned. The remainder of the crew were rescued by the bark Hong Kong, The ship Rideman sailed for Boston December 4 with 9,000 packages of tea.

#### CUBA.

The Seward Feres-A Proclamation Abolishs ing Direct Taxes.

HANANA, Jan. 23, 1870. There was a review to-day of ten thousand volunteers. 'The legion composed of German and American volunteers made its first apcreditable appearance and was universally admired A proclamation has been issued by the government abolishing all direct taxes in the island, and hereafter the revenue will be raised from customs duties only. The cessation of frauds in the collection of customs has tripled the revenue from tuti

#### FORTO RICO.

Grinding of Sugar Cane Commenced. Via HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1870.

Grinding of the sugar cane has commenced in the stand. The tonnage for freights is abundant. The old tariff remains to force.

#### ST. DOMINGO.

Disturbances in the Interior Feared-Baez Fenry Invasion-Cabrul's Forces Stationary-The Bay of Samana Transfer Considered

St. Domingo, Jan. 10, 1870. Via Havana, Jan. 23. The revolutionists have decided to attempt moveocats in the interior of the Island. President Bacz fears an invasion by the Haytiens. Cabral's forces are stationary in the southwestern part of the island. The transfer of the Bay of Samana to the United

States is considered settled.

#### JAMAICA.

The Treasury Flourishing-Taxes To Be Reduced in Consequence.

Kingston, Jan. 18, 1870, Via Havana, Jan. 23. There is an immense surplus of receipts in the treasury of the government on this island and taxes will be materially reduced during the coming year.

#### VENEZUELA.

Trouble in the Interior-Money Matters-The Daughter of the American Minister Dead-Ministerial Appointment.

CARACAS, Jan. 8. Via HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1870. There have been several engagements between

the guerthas and the government troops.

Money is scarce and commerce prostrated.

The daughter of Mr. Pattralge, the American
Minuster, is dead.

Senor Paul has been appointed Minister to Washington.

## LOUISIANA.

Fireman Murdered by a Nonco-Fire on Ship-

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23, 1870. Charles Hern, assistant foreman of the Washington Fire Company, was snot and killed last night by an unknown negro. A negro was accidentally

an unknown negro. A negro was accidentally wounded by the same party.

The British bark Nichaux, at anchor in the river, having cleared for Liverpool with 1,900 bales of contion and other cargo, took fire in her hold this morning. She was towed to the levee and pumped ful of water. Her cargo was damaged by fire and water. The Gas Company threaten to cut on the city supply of gas if their bill is not paid by the 1st of february.

## VIRGINIA

Accident on the Virginia and Tennessee Railrend-Sleeping Car Dushed to Pleces-Twelve Persons Injured.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23, 1870. The mail train on the Virginia and Tennessee Rall-road, which left Lynchourg at twenty minutes past five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, experienced a variety of disasters. When about six miles from that city some machinery of the eagine broke which caused the train to return to town. This occasioned considerable delay and the train did not again leave till five minutes after eight in the evening. When about two miles west of Bonsack's depot the sleep about two miles west of bonset at depot to sac-ing car was thrown from the track, precipitated down an embankment and smashed to pieces. Fortunately no lives were lost, The conductor, Mellon, General William C. Reddy, of Mississipp, reand ten others were severely bruised, though no bones were broken, and, it is thought, none fatally lajured. The wounded passengers were placed on other cars and proceeded on their journey south.

# OHIO

The Cigarmakers' Strike in Cincinnati-Seizure of Goods Consigned to R. M. Pomeroy.

CINCINNATI, Jab. 23, 1870. The clearmakers, to the number of 3,000, now on a strike, held a meeting yesterday, and were ad-dressed by several members of the International Union, who have been attempting to effect a settlement of the differences. The employers insist on a reduction of two dollars per thousand and the employes resist it. Although committees have been appointed to confer upon the subject neither parts was disposed to concede. The speakers declared

was disposed to concede. The speakers declared yesterday that the eigarmakers must stand firm. They said there has been no reduction in the price of cigars, therefore the manufacturers' demand was without just foundation.

The Western Distillers' Association yesterday discussed the reported determination of Commissioner Deiano to insist on forty-cight hours' fermentation, but as no official information had been received it was determined to take no defaulte action till the 27th mst., and in the meantime to ask Mr. Delano to suspend collection on the assessment. One distiller said the enforcement of the rule had already cost him 53.00, and he would cose his distillery before he would consent to be robbed.

The office furniture of R. M. Pomeroy, who was arrested in New York on Friday, was yesterialy slezed by the parties who had farnished it upon credit. Goods consigned to him were also detained at the depot. The impression here is he undertook to carry on business in the name of R. M. Pomeroy & Co., whose house closed on the 1st of January.

## NEW YORK.

Navigation of the Hudson-Unfavorable Prop pect for the Ice Companies-Arrest of Supposed Murderers. Povehkeepsin, Jan. 23, 1870.

The steamboat Norwich is fast in the ice between Catskill and Hudson. She will endeavor to get further north to-morrow

to seriously alarm the ice companies in that vicinity. The pouce have arrested James P. Williams, James R. Lee and Feter Williams, charged with attacking the residence of and beating Robert Thorn, the Dutchess county farmer, who has since died of his injuries. The ice blockade at Hudson is of such a nature as

# WASHINGTON.

The President's Views of Mr. Dawes' Speech.

Serious Charge Against Supervising Architect Mullett.

COLLECTION OF HARBOR FEES.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Brokerage Tax.

Canada Conciliating the Winnipeg Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1870. The Fresident Reviewing Representative Dawes' Speech.

During the visit of a delegation of citizens of the District of Columbia to the President yesterday, asking the interposition of Executive influence i altaying the agitation of the capital moving ques tion and to solicit a recommendation for an appro priation for improvement, the President alluded to Mr. Dawes' recent speech. He spoke at some length on this subject, pointing out many in-accuracies in what Mr. Dawes had said in relation to the estimates for the next fiscal year. Affairs in the Red River Country-Propose

Railroad Lines.

The recognition of the Red River leaders by the Hudson Bay Company as the only legitimate government in Winnipeg has excited much comment in this city. No force will be attempted against the insurgents, but Canada has two ambassadors a Geary to reconcile the people to Dominion. Profuse promises of a trans-continental or Canada Pacific railread are made in order to change the rapid course of events toward annexation to this country. It is announced that such a bill will be passed at the February session of the Canadian Partiament, and that Great Britain may be induced to guarantee five per cent dividend on the stock.

Munesotians are urging a land grant from Breek mridge, on the Red myer, where the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad terminates, to the Winnipeg border with assurances of immediate construction of a rail road, as the sure means to checkmare the Canadian scheme in connection with the rapid progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad westward from Dainth.

The Report on the Paragrayan Difficulties.

The report of Judge Orth, chairman of the Subcommittee of Foreign Affairs, regarding the Paragravan investigation, is understood to severely con dema Admirais Godon and Davis, and to sustain ex-Minister Washburn. The report has been sub mitted to the Sub Committee which meets again on

Attorney General Honr's Barone Attorney General Hoar entertained the President and the Members of the Cabinet at a sumptnous dinner at Wormley's last evening. In addition to the Members of the Cabinet there were present Chief Justice Chase, Senator Summer and two or three prominent lawyers of this city. Collection of State Taxes by Federal Offi-

rinis.
Mr. Moore, of New Jersey, will to-morrow intro duce in the House of Representatives a resolution of inquiry, asking the Secretary of the Treasury why be allows the harpormaster fees, health office, fees and State hospital fees to be collected in the Custom House at New York city, when a decision has been made by the Supreme Court of the Cutted States that said fees are litegal. These fees, it appears, are levied by State and municipal authoritie and collected by United States officials, they reciv ing a percentage. Mr. Charles F. Barnes, representing many of the leading merchants of the large maritime cities, is now here urging upon the gov-

erument the abolition of these fees. National Council of the Union Leavne As some misunderstanding exists on the subject the statement is made by authority that the Nationa Council of the Union League of America will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 16th of February, at three o'clock P. M. The National Executive Com

Printed Report of the Secretary of Was The report of the Secretary of War has been re reived from the Public Printer and laid on the desk of members of Congress. An error appears in the report, namely, that "the cavalry have been supplied with Spencer's carbines, altered to use the musket metallic ammunition." It should read "Sharp's" instead of "Spencer's," as it is said none of the latter have been nor can they be so altered a to use the metallic ammunition.

Regulating Emigration.

The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Amoy a copy of an impor tant order from the Foreign Board at Pekin, which order had not been generally promulgated, but communicated to the Commissioners of Customs of the Treaty Ports. The consul expresses the opinion that ander this order the lawful emigration of Chinese to our Pacific coast will be confined to Kong Kong as it will be unprofitable from other ports,

as it will be unprofitable from other ports,

First—Non-treaty-power merchants are not permitted to open congration agencies.

Second—Non-treaty-power ships are not permitted to carry coolie emigrants.

Third—Coolie emigrants.

Third—Coolie emigrants are not permitted to proceed under contract to non-treaty-power countries.

Fourth—Only treaty-power merchants can open emigration agencies; only treaty-power sinps can carry such emigrants, and it is only to treaty-power countries such centract emigrants can proceed.

Fifth—The coolie traffic is prohibited at Macao.

The Commissioner of Customs is to co-operate with the superntendent in seeing that the rules and regulations of each agency opened by the authority of the local or terrestrate officials are in accordance with the convention of 1866, and is to act with the confract under which he proceeds and officials in ascertaining that each emigrant fully understands the contract under which he proceeds and that he goes aproad under the contract of his own free will. The commissioner is furthermore to sign and seal such contract merce in proceed to the proceed agencies understants is such contract merce in proceed that the proceed that the contract merce in proceed that the contract merce merce in the proceed that the proceed the proceed that the proceed that the proceed the proceed the proceed the proceed the proceed the under the contract of mis own free win. The com-missioner is furthermore to sign and seal such con-tract in proof that the coolle understands its mean-ing and accepts its terms, and he is also to take care that the ships employed to carry coolles are bond add treaty-power ships.

An Outrageous Assault upon an Old Man by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The following letter and correspondence bave been sent to the Hon. George W. McCrary, representative in Congress from the First district of Iowa:-

in Congress from the First district of Iowa:—
On Thursday, January 13, between the hours of two and three o'clock, P. M., while I was standing at the west door of the Treasury Department as watchman a person came to the door that I did not know. I asked him civilly I he was employed in the department. His reply was. "God damn you! you don't know me?" I observed pleasandly to him that I did not. He then said, "Damn you! I will let you know who I am." and gave me a hard push from him and passed by. I then stepped up to him and told him It was my duty to know who came in here after two o'clock—as the watchmen are strictly charged to do. He then said again, "God damn you! you will know me, you are a damned fool!" and sprang upon me with both hands with all his might upon my breast and knocked me endrely over back wards flat upon the hard marble floot, which harde me so much that it injured me very severely, and I felt the hur! for several days afterwards and likely to for some time. I got up as soon as I could and asked him for his name, which he would not give, but was miormed by persons standing by and witnessing the outrage will testify:—Charles C. Royd, measuringer, Bureau of Statistics; E. B. Elliott, clerk, room lo, third floor; J. Van Arsdale, messenger, Register's office; John Robinson, messenger, Bureau of Statistics.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:— To Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the

Treasury:—
The writer of the foregoing is an old gentleman whom I know well and esteem nighty. He is from my district in lowa. His statement is entitled to credit, and, if true, Air. Mullett is not in my judgment fit to remain in government employ.

GEO. W. MCCRARY, First District Iowa.

Mr. Burr is a citizen of the town in which I live Mount Pleasant, lowa), and has sustained an un-demished reputation. His statements may be relied in. I write with my colleagues in demanding edress. JAMES HARLAN, United States Senate. On the strength of Senator Harlan's and Represen-

tailve McCrary's statements I concur in the demand

1 concur in the above. CHARLES POMEROY, Sixth District Iowa. Considering that an outrage has been committed upon an unoffonding citizen of lows in the employ-ment of the government, I write with my colleagues in demanding that the matter be investigated and

ress given.
WM. LOUGHRIDGE, Fourth District Iowa. The foregoing has been sent to the Secretary of the freasury, and the probabilities are that Mr. Muliett will be dealt with as he deserves for brutally assaulting an old and highly respectable gentleman, seventy years of age, while in the faithful performance of his duty in endeavoring to enforce the regulations of the department.
The Brokerage Tax upon Farmers and Market

Gardeners.
The following correspondence has taken place:
House of Republicatives, |
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1870. |
Hos. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Interna

WASHINGTON, Jun. 13, 1870.

WASHINGTON, Jun. 13, 1870.

Revenue:—
DEAR SIR—The public prints, especially those published in and near New York city, nave recently referred to terms more or less explicit, but in no instance that I have observed with sufficient distinctions to a reported decision of yours requiring the assessors of internal revenue to assess the special brokerage tax upon farmers and market gardeners who take to market and there sell from their own wagons the produce of their own farms or gardens. As the representative of a district which, perhaps, more than any other in the country, has a direct increasing the tax would be an onerous, oppressive and unjust ourden, and to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, inform me official, what instructions, if any, you have given to your subordinates in relation to the instringt and it such a decision as above referred to has been rendered, will you please add the grounds upon which you rely for your interpretation of the law?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obscilent servant.

HENRY A. REFEYS.

On the 18th instant Mr. Reeves received a brief reply, with the following enclosure addressed to G. B. Johnson, Assessor of the Third district, Lebanon,

reply, with the following enclosure addrossed to G. B. Johnson, Assessor of the Third district, Lebanon, Onio:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1879.

SUE—Complaints are made at this office that the assistant assessors in your district are giving too sirict a construction to the law and the ruling under which a person who makes it his business to soil the producis of his own farm from a stall or atland is required to pay a special tax as produce broker. It is enacted in parapraph thirteen, of section seventy-nine, act of June 30, 1864, that every person other than one having palt the special tax as a commercial broker or cautio broker, or wholesale or retail dealer, or pedier, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do retail dealer, or pedier, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and show a produce oroker. In determining the haothry of a farmer to the special tax or a produce broker it is necessary to inquire whether it is us occupation to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and also whether he is exempted from that tax by any other provision of the stande. It is provided in section seventy-four of the act of Jule 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, that no special tax shall be required of productrs for selling their own-products at the place of production. Ac. and in paragraph thirty-two of section seventy-mine, that no man shall be required to pay a special tax for pedding the products of his own farm or garden.

These are the only exemptions I find. If, as it has been exampled, it was not the intention of Congress to tax a farmer for selling the products of his own farm in any way whatever, it would seen strange why those special limited exemptions and exceptions should have been made in his favor. Why should be required of off any legal authority to do it, if it is their occupation of sealing the products of his own farm rown a stall or stand is required to pay a s

It may be stated in this connection that Reeves has prepared a resolution, which he intends to offer in the House of Representatives, with a view to obtain a more saturfactory construction of the law

# COMIT' COMIC CONGRESS.

Genealogists have not yet agreed whether Prince Comus is grandfather, father, brother or cousin of the first or any other degree to Prince Carnival. Be their family relationship whatever it may, Prince Comus, whether old or young, must be a very joll; soul, for he held high court and congress yesterday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. His Highness was represented by his Prime Minister, Julius Korn; Minister of his household. Carl Engkinester: the Munister of Finance Hugo Rothschile, and all his other ministers and courtiers. In the congress, which was well represented, the ladies took quite an important part, showing the great advancement in the political institutions of the dominion of the Prince. hall of-meeting was appropriately decorated. The ministers were seated on a raised platform, embellished by portraits of all of them in "glue cotors," The "tribune" for the speakers consisted of a gigantic schwarzwald clock, representing, pictured on the front doors, old Mother Goose and hor pet cat. A newspaper was circulated full of with references to modern folies and sarcastic hits at occurrences of the day. One verse, an "Elegy to Lager Heer," referring to the contest between brewers for lowering the price of the article, says, in substance, "O poor layer beer! How you are to be pinced! Hitherto the temperance men and now the brewers themselves put you down!" Many songs, humorous addresses, an lifa trated history of Prince Comms, and a travesty on the imprisoned men at cracew were performed. The members of the Manzer Carneval Verem made their appearance in a body during the evening and were heartly greefed. President Sauer answering in a numorous speech. The programme contained some qualint references, one of which was that the comic congress of Prince Comms will be neld with the assistance of "ladies and other fom-fooleries." Compamentacy, wasn't it? Among the songs, one contained a verse which in free translation might be given as follows:—

And when the Pope without a prop,
with Comms for see pides and top. The "tribune" for the speakers consisted of a

# And when the Pope without a prop, With Comus' foo.'s cap hides his top And goes a salamandering, Then asieu, adeu, adieu, &c.

And goes a salamandering,
Then acien, adieu, adieu, acien, acien, acien, adieu, acien, acien,

## FIRES.

Barning of a Hotel in Manhattan, Kansas MANHATTAN, Jan. 23, 1870. The McMeekin House was burned this morning The loss was \$8,000, on which there is an insurance

Sr. Louis, Jan. 23, 1870. The Chicago Enamel Paint Shop, on St. Charles street, between Third and Fourth streets, was burned to-night. Loss about \$6,000.

The carpenter shop of John O. Codding, in the second and third stories, was damaged about \$2,000. He is insured.

Destruction of the Town Hall, in Webster, Mines. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 23, 1870. The Town Hall in Webster was destroyed by fire

ast night. Loss \$9,000, insurance \$5,000.

Burning of the Steam Mills at Norton, Vt. PORTLAND, Jon. 22, 1870. A despatch from Norton Mills, Vt., says the steam mills there were destroyed by fire at ten o'clock last night. Loss \$40,000; fully insured.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1869. The steamship America brings (h) following nava intelligence from Caina:—The fingship Delaware was at Hong Kong under orders for home. Admiral Rowan was awaiting the arrival of his successor. The frequency was also at Hong Kong. The Ashuelot, Odaho, and Oneida were at Tokonama and the Monocacy was at Shanghao.

#### PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur's First Day in Washington.

The Prince at His Devotions—He Attends Service at the Church of the Epiphany-Impressive Services-Visit to Artington-The Prince to be Received by the President To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1870.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur and suite, accompanied by the British Minister, Mr. Edward hornton, and lady, attended divine service to-day at eleven o'clock as the Church of the Epiphany, which the Rev. Dr. Starkey is rector. It is the cus om of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton to walk from their residence to the church, which is not over half a lozen blocks, when the weather is favorable. To-day was one of the originest and balanest of the many fine days of the season, and her Majesty's Minister, with his distinguished guest and suite, started on foot. The Prince walked between Mr. and Mrs Thornton, the other gentlemen of the party followng at a short distance. One of the members of the suite attracted some attention by his decidedly Engish air and the accomplished manner in which he twirled his little cane. He was tall and thun, it was not Mr. Fane, and he seemed to do sh the staring at the crowd for the party. Mr. Thornton's face to so familiar on the streets of Washington that the young gendeman alongside him, dressed in plain frock coat, duck pants, high hat and violet kids, was rightly guessed to be the Prince, and the wen-dressed people on their way to church abandoned their pious meditations long enough to take a look at him as he passon. The Prince did not seem to pay any attention to the gazers, but kept up a lively conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Thornton. When they reached the church there was a considerable crowd assembled in front auxious to gratify their desire of seeing a real live Prince. The women were curious as the men, and some of them pressed forward from the rear of the throng to get a good look at him, so that they might recog nize him again. At one time the Prince became perfectly surrounded and seemed in danger of cap-ture by the perticoats, but all the time he maintained with some difficulty, into the vestibule of the church Once inside the entrance to the church Mr. Thornton and his sweet Prince breathed more freely. The obstacles to progression were no longer so formida ble. The entire party could move shead without difficulty. They even found leisure to exchange smiles with each other. Arthur grinned broadly showing a full set of very white teeth, which some of the mancious critics pronounced artificial. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton indulged the risible tendency in a less marked way. Elphinstone kept his features rigidly solemn, while the rest of the party, and par-ticularly the very tall, slim and tightly dressed individual-not Fane, by the way, you know-seemed with some difficulty to restrain a hearty outburst of laughter. In this lively mood the royal party entered the church looking pleasant and happy. As they passed up the centre aisle the choir bappened to be singing the opening anthem by Hummett, "Thou art our Father," and while the organ pealed forth its rich, full tones under the manipulation of Miss Qual, the vocalists gave musical expression to

Angels there the throne sucrounding, Sing triumpaint halle-tijah.

There seemed to be an accidental appropriateness

in the moment of the Prince's arrival and the performance of this opening anthon. The anthem served as a sacrea prean in bonor of the foyal Arthur, and was so noticed by not a few among the congregation. A Prince makes sad havo of devotion. Neither the sanctity of the place nor the beauty of the music was sufficient to restrain the congregation from an unusual demon stration. When his Royal Highness made his appearance in the church all turned their heads from the chancel toward the door. A perceptible futter and "pshece!" with exclamations, "There he is ! there he is " could be neard all over the edifice The ladies were decidealy curious and not over par ticular about concealing the fact. The gentlemen transferred their attention from their own kid gloves and neckties to those warn by Prince Arthur. There was not an inch of the Prince's attire that was not criticized. His personal appearance, of course color of his eyes, the size of his nose, hae of his hair and peculiarities of his complexion, for a share of sharp examination. The Prince must have heard some of these criticisms, not always complimentary; but whether he heard or not it is quite certain he did not heed. From the time he got inside the church into the centre assie until he reached the pew designated for bun-the second from the chancel-he kept his eyes turned towards the chancel, never look, ing to the right or to the left, or paying the slightest atteation to the fintier about him. Mr. Thornton pre-ceded the Prince, who walked by the side of ars. Thornton, and was followed by Colones Elphinstone and the rest of the party. The party entered the pew in the following order:-First, Mrs. Thornton: second, the Prince; third, Mr. Thornton, and fourth, Colonel Elphinstone. The rest of the party were furnished with seats in another part of the church.

After the Prince got safely inside his pew there was a very decided buil in the excitement. Some of the congregation would occasionally get on tiptoe and glonge toward the royal new, but without make ing noise or attracting special attention. People in the vestibule continued to talk very loud about the Prince; and some of our city policeman distracted attention by walking into the church now and again with their hats on; but apart from these facts there was nothing in the conduct of the assemblage worthy of special notice. The officiating clergymen were Dr. T. A. Starkey, rector, and Rev. Mr. Jones assistant rector. Bishop Paine, of Africa, made the sermon, which was a remarkab'y dreary affair, devoted to an account of missionary labors among the benighted negroes, and a feebie effort to lug in something to tickle British ears by dilating on the beneficent results of English colonization in China and Africa. The Bishop declared that he believed in naval omcers; that they and their squadrons were the great civilizers, Christianizers and enlightening agencies of the world. Were it not for the naval acant courriers the ministers of religion would not have been able to convert the savages and bring to them the blessings of the Gospel of Christ and of civiliza-

tion. of the occasion. The fine choir, composed of Mrs. Colonel Camp, first soprano; Mrs. Wilson, second Slade, tenors; Messrs, Fugitt and Middleton, bassos and Miss Quail as organist rendered all the pieces in the most creditable style. Rosenthal's Venste, Kroen's Te Deton, Berg's Jubilate and Keper's "Offertory" comprised the principal selections executed by the choir. Between the prayers and the aute-communion Dr. Starkey announced the seventieth selection of Psalms, part second, omitting the second verse, which was sung by the choir. The omission of the second verse caused considerable comment among the congregation, which arrived at the conclusion that the rector did it in deference to the royal worshipper. The words of the omitted vorse are as follows:

# On the lion vainly roaring. On his young, thy foot shall treat; And, the dragon's den exploring. Thou shall bruise the serpeous head.

Why these words should be particularly offensive to the Prince your correspondent could not ascer-tain, otherwise than that members of the congregation explained that the allusion to the treading or the tion and his young and exploring the dragon's den might possibly be construed into a personal affront. When the collection plates were sent around the Prince contributed an English guinea. At the close of the service the Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and the rest of the party left their pow without waiting for the departure of the congregation. Down the aisle he was scrutinized closely by those having pews along the centre. Not

a few stood up on the seats to obtain a good view, but none behaved rudely to the Prince by pressing themselves upon his attention.

in the vicinity of the Church of the Epiphany there is a Methodist church and a Baptist churca, the con-gregations of both of which were dismused before that of the Episcopal church. The Methodist church is about haif a block distant, and as the people came out of it they stopped in front of the Epiphany to get a glimpse of his Royal Highness as he pass out. Before the services were ended a very large erowd had assembled on both sides of the street, as well as in the area inside the rail ings around the church. The vostibule was also filled, and half a dozen policemon stood ready to clear the passage as soon as the congregation was dismissed. A general announcement of "Here he comes," ran through the crowd, and soon the Prince made his appearance, escorting Mrs. Thornton, followed by Mr. Thornton and the

"Where is the Prince?" asked a gushing young lady of her escort. "There he goes, with a policeman-that young fet.

low with blonds whiskers," was the reply. "Well," said a man. "we can go home satisfied

now that we have seen the back of the Prince' The crowd followed the party along the street for

a considerable distance, but there were no demon-strations and no unseemly remarks made, except personal appearance and dress of the Prince.

Upon returning to the residence of Mr. Thornton after church the party partook of a lunch. After lunch the Prince proposed a walk, and, in company with Mr. Thornton, Colonel Elphisntone, Lieutenant Pickard, Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. L. Poer Trunch, he started for Arlington, soing by way of Georgetown across the Chain bridge, returning by way of the Long bridge, a walk of some eight miles. The Prince evinced great interest in examining the graves of the soldiers in the National Cemetery at Ariington, as also the late residence of General Lec. That which especially attracted his attention in the cemetery was the monument erected to to inquire into all the objects of interest that were pointed out to him, and expressed himself much leased with his visit.

Lady Wyndham, wife of the commander of hee dajesty's forces in Canada, who is on her way to Florida, where her husband and gone for the beneat of his health, and Sir Alexander Mackensie, who happened to be in the city, dined at Mr. Thornton's to-day with the Prince. After dinner secretary Fish called to pay his respects and to arrange for the presentation of the Prince to the President to-more row. It is not customary for a Prince to receive & Secretary of State informally, but under the circumstances the Prince saw Mr. Pish, and it was arranged that he should pay his respects at noon to-morrow to the President. After visiting the White House the Prince will look through the Executive gress. It is his intention to visit the Soldiers' Home. and it is said that Colonel Lee is making great pre-parations to receive his Royal Highness. The Prince expresses himself greatly pleased with the reception he has met thus far in Washington.

#### THE CHURCH OF THE BAD DICKEY.

Sermon by George Francis Train. A large audience assembled last evening at Tam many Hall to listen to Mr. Train, who sunounced many Hall to listen to Mr. Train, who shnounced that he should deliver a lecture on the "Old Fogies of the Bible," taking his text from Paul to tae

Corinthians, "Better to marry than go to bell." Mr. Train commenced in his characteristic style by declaring that Prince Arthur is a sow and 2 boast that he dare not tread the free soil of the United States without a strong body guard. He informed his hearers that the mantie of the prophet isatah had descended on his head. He says "anybody can foretell the past," but it takes a prophet to foretell the future. The present Congress is composed of a pack of nunkey cowards, who crawl on their belies in a serpentine manner to wor-ship this miserable, low-lived, rone-begotten ignoramus. The only true Americans whe over marched under the starry banner were old Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth, who refused to parade themselves before the worthy brother of the gallant young Prince. Mr. Train thinks that as is reaponable for his own bills, and that the soldierly Prince should not travel through this rand of freedom on alms. The "reverend" gentleman them proceeded to state that the Bible, in its present condition, is a conglomeration of fiction and faltacy, which enlightened persons should not condescend to touch. He announced that he is preparing a new edition of the Holy Book, from original documents now in his possession, and that he intends to educate the people up to his own ideas, and shall put forth before the world a version of the Scriptures that will sweep the present religious systems into the vilest depths of sink and iniquity. He says Adam was a snake, the same as Minister Adams; that David was a countrified schoolooy and an ignoramms; that Solomon was a pretentious pimp; that Onas was an onantic, Solom a solomite, Jacob a create and Moses a fool, a thicf and a liar. In turning to the young fogles of the present day the speaker stated that this country had been badly treated by England; that he would rather carese a bear or an indian than touch the bloody, poliuted hand of an Angio Saxon. We have kicked England out of this country twice, and we can do it two thousand scord times over. We are torty militons, and the Alabams claims must be paid. To be an American clitzen is the lowest farce on the face of the carth. All othes countries are noble. An American clitzen is beneath the mud that is scornfully passed over by the active tidewater. Engiand is bold enough and make equiph to protect its citizens. American clitzen is beneath the mud that is scornfully passed over by the active tidewater. Engiand is bold enough and make equiph to protect its citizens. American s young funkey of the Jenkins kind. Down with specie payments—solp Prince Arthur—pay or fight—open tite Fastile—roll up the instoal dobt and make ever marched under the starry banner were old Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth, who refused

enough to protect its citizeus. America is a youn flunkey of the Jenkins kind. Down with specie payments—stop Prince Arthur—pay or fight—open the Fastile—roli up the national debt and make it respectable—tax the ropes that hang you and the nails that enclose you is your comm. He! for protection. I. as a minister of the gospel, dere not state that any man of sense ever sold real estate in a rising city. England is not our mother land. What does Maryland say? What does Minnesota say? What does Louistana say? What does Minnesota say? What does Louistana say? What does Minnesota say? What does Louistana say? What does I founded a child is murder. The Hille is a farce. My edition will soon be out. I think some chapters of the Old Testament were taken from the old National Police Gazette of Jerusalem. I call 30,000 people to account for the daimnable doctrines of this sermon and the house is full.

Several passages in the speaker's lecture were the essence of arrant blaspheny and were received with loud nisses. It seemed strange that Mr. Train, whe was appealing to a certain class of our citizens whe are remarkable for their respect for religion, could bring himself to outrage the most sacred instincts of their hearts. His diatribes on religion were so outrage on the proprance of history and theology that the most inclanding exhibition in New, York last night was "nev." George Francis Train.

# HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

The following was the state of the market at the closing yesterday;—For sugar there was a little speculative inquiry, but quotations were unchanged. Buyers demand a reduction. The business was small on account of the dispute about taxes. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 153,000 boxes and 15,000 hogsheads. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas—To foreign countries, 11,000 boxes and 2,000 bogsheads; to the United States, 4,500 boxes. Molasses weaker. Lard declining; herces, 10%c.; thus, 21%c. Floor steady. Butter flat. Tallow flow. Bacon dull at 10%c. Petroleum declining; barrels, 4% reals; thus 5 reals. Potations flat at \$3, 57%. Hams—The market was supplied; sait, 25c.; sugar cured, 25%c. Shooks—The market was supplied with box at 8 reals; hogshead shooks in demand at \$5.50 per 1,000. Freights advancing—Hogsheads of sugar to the United States, \$5.50 a \$7.25; hogsheads of molasses to the United States, \$4.50, per ton.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The mail steamship Holsatia will leave this port on Tuesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-

will be ready at ten A. M. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A Card.

Having learned that there is a report in circulation to the sflect that our house had failed, we beg to assure our friends that said report is utterly outree. A similarity between the name of our firm and that of another has caused the circulation of the report alimed to.

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